

## RISE IN COTTON JUSTIFIED.

GEN. M. C. BUTLER'S SHARP REPLY TO SECRETARY WILSON.

Who Have Made the Bull Market Not Gamblers—The Planters Benefited—A Family in Cotton Goods Threatens—15 Cents a Fair Price for the Staple.

Gen. M. C. Butler, for a number of years United States Senator from South Carolina and a Major-General during the Spanish war, was appointed President McKinley, is at the Waldorf-Astoria and will be in the city for several days. He goes from here to Newport on the invitation of his cousin, Perry Belmont.

Gen. Butler has been engaged in cotton planting ever since he came of age and has owned his plantations for thirty years. Since his retirement from the United States Senate he has devoted particular attention to the subject of cotton growing. He is regarded as one of the most aggressive and best informed men in the South regarding cotton.

He had seen a statement from Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department concerning the advance in the price of cotton and containing some severe strictures upon the men who lately have been operating in the cotton market. The Secretary of Agriculture did not hesitate to characterize them as gamblers, and to severely criticize them as such.

"Yes, I have seen what was said to have been the expression of opinion of Secretary Wilson," said Gen. Butler, "and I must think that he spoke without correct information. Indeed, I am bound to say that he did not know what he was talking about. The gentlemen to whom he refers as gamblers, Messrs. Brown and Hayne, are not only among the most reputable business men in the country, but are also some of the highest character. One of them, Mr. Hayne, is from my own State, and I think he will stand fair comparison, as will Mr. Brown, from Mississippi, with Secretary Wilson, or anybody in official or business life. I must say I was surprised at what appeared to me to be a very reckless charge, one which was not justified by the facts.

"The fact is that Messrs. Brown and Hayne have done more for the producers of cotton, the farmers, in a few months, than the Department of Agriculture has done in ten years. I was somewhat surprised at Secretary Wilson, for he did not appear to get into a frenzy of indignation over certain other gentlemen in the West, who were making a fortune on wheat and corn, which enhanced the value of these two commodities, and from which the farmers got the benefit.

"The Secretary seems to be particularly concerned about the operators and the cotton mills; that the cotton mills have had to shut down and put out of employment a large number of workers, and that therefore it is a great wrong upon the cotton mills. Now in regard to that, Messrs. Brown and Hayne simply brought them from the verge of bankruptcy and required them to deliver the cotton, and, of course, the price went up.

"As a rule the managers of the cotton mills, who take the country and bears and sympathize with the operators, very naturally, their interest is to lower the price of the raw material, and they heeded the representations made by the bear operators, who were endeavoring to depress and failed to provide themselves with the raw material to keep their mills going. That is all there is to that."

"Can you say anything with reference to the profits in manufacturing cotton cloth from the raw cotton?"

"Well, only in a very general way. A friend of mine who is connected with the manufacture of cotton in the South gave me some statistics at one time of the profits from say a pound of raw cotton converted into cloth. He said that in many instances that profit has been anywhere from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., which of course is very gratifying to me, for I am a manufacturer of cotton in the North, or the South either, crippled in any way. But they have not paid a fair price for the cotton in the last ten years, and if the cotton supply is cut it is to cut any figure now raw cotton ought to be worth 15 cents a pound.

"And if, as I understand, the mills state that they cannot manufacture cloth at the present price and make any money out of it, the simple remedy for that is to buy the cotton at the ruling price and put up the price of the raw material. I think in a very few months find a famine of cotton manufactured goods in this country."

"What is the future supply of cotton in the market, and about how long would it last?"

"My information, and I think it is pretty accurate, is that the visible supply of cotton today is about 30,000 bales, which would be about three weeks' supply for the cotton mills. That is my information."

"And how long before the new crop will begin to come into the market?"

"Well, they are picking cotton now in the extreme South, but as a rule cotton is not picked in October or November, and then it is not in the market until about the first of January. I think I ought to make another statement, which I believe to be correct, that we are now having the greatest cotton famine in this country since the civil war. I want to repeat that cotton should be selling to-day for 15 cents a pound, if the rule of supply and demand is to be any figure."

"What is your information as to the number of bales of cotton in the last crop?"

"Well, I understand the bears sent circulars all over this country and Europe representing that the crop would be 11,500,000 bales, or thereabouts, which, if I am correctly informed, it was only about 10,250,000 bales, and if the cotton factories were better informed they would have laid in a supply to keep their factories in operation."

"In other words, Messrs. Brown and Hayne had better information as to the actual crop than the manufacturers of cotton?"

"Unquestionably."

"And they took advantage of that?"

"They simply took advantage of it and acted upon it, and they required the bears to deliver the cotton. They bought, and that is all there is to it."

"Secretary Wilson takes an alarmist view of the foreign competition in the growing cotton, referring to the great increase of the cotton area in Egypt after the completion of the Nile Dam."

"The German, the English, the French and the Russian Governments have for years been trying to find a treaty suitable for the production of cotton, and so far they do not seem to have made much progress. Ten or twelve years ago—perhaps longer than that—the Russian Government employed a very intelligent young cotton planter in my State and sent him into Central Asia with a view to developing the cotton growing in that country. My information is that it was a failure, and I am inclined to think that Mr. John C. Gilson was right when he said that cotton, not being successfully grown in any country, will be in the future."

"In view of the increasing world demand for cotton, do you think that we in this country have any cause to fear foreign competition?"

"Not the slightest. On the contrary, I think we will go on increasing the crop. The demand is increasing every year. The enormous increase of cotton factories in the South is absorbing a great deal of the crop made in that section, and it is going to continue, for these cotton mills, when properly managed, have made enormous profits. That is one of the reasons why it was so important for the cotton planters of the South to have what they call an open door in China, and that is going to be one of the principal markets for manufactured cotton goods in the South."

"And I want to say in that connection that the country, particularly the Southern States, is greatly interested in the cotton industry of the State Department for his able, firm and distinguished conduct in and out of the question of the open door, and if he is sustained in his position, I do not think that the cotton manufacturers of this country have anything to fear."

"What is your opinion, General, as to the outlook of the present cotton crop?"

"My manager on my plantation writes

me that the crop is about three weeks late, but at present is doing well. However, it is unsafe to form any opinion about the cotton crop until after Sept. 20. The crucial period in a cotton crop is from about Aug. 20 to Sept. 20."

"Then what do you make out of Secretary Wilson's statements?"

"Well, summarized briefly, I should say that they amounted to an unwarranted and, it seems to me, rather wanton characterization of reputable business men, doing business in a legitimate and honorable way, as cotton gamblers. That, and a number of bageys, apparently the emanation of Secretary Wilson's rather vast lack of information on what he was talking about, seem to me about all his pronouncements comes to."

## AGE LIMIT FOR CHAUFFEURS.

Washington's Automobile Board Refuses to Issue Permits to Boys Under 18.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Automobile Board of the District of Columbia has placed itself on record as opposed to the issue of permits to persons less than 18 years old to operate motor vehicles. This board was created under the regulations recently framed by the District Commissioners to regulate the use of motor machines in the streets of Washington. All chauffeurs must be licensed after Sept. 1, and there has been a rush of applicants for examination during the last ten days.

Several days ago a boy 14 years old applied to the Automobile Board for a license. The usual questions as to the construction and operation of his machine were propounded, and the boy answered the questions satisfactorily. A license was withheld, however. Subsequently two boys, 15 and 16 years old, applied for licenses, but the board declined to examine them. The board then addressed a letter to the District Commissioners, pressing the opinion that the boys in question are too young to be allowed to operate motor vehicles, but asking definite information from the Commissioners as to what age limit should be prescribed. The Commissioners, in turn, referred the question to the Corporation Counsel, and his reply is awaited.

## MOTHER DEAD, BABIES ASLEEP.

What Haberg Saw When He Went Home After His Wife Had Drunk Acid.

Alvin Haberg, wife of Joseph Haberg, a conductor on the First Avenue horse car line, committed suicide on Saturday night, at her home, 414 East 120th street, by taking carbolic acid. When her husband got home from work at 4 o'clock yesterday morning he found her dead in bed. Her four-year-old daughter, Ida, was lying on the same bed asleep, and a three-months old child was asleep in a baby carriage. Haberg told the police that his wife had been drinking over some imaginary trouble and had often threatened to kill herself. Some of the neighbors said that the woman's mother committed suicide seven years ago.

## SAYS HAKE TO BILL.

A Gentle Introduction to the Discussion of a School for Porpoises.

Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, who got in from Europe on Saturday, is at the Hoffman House. The Hon. Hoke Smith of Atlanta is at the Wellington. Said the Hon. Hoke: "Smoke?" Said Gum Shum: "I will."

Thereupon the conversation drifted to the Hon. Hoke's pet project, the establishment of a school for porpoises.

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## MAJOR ANDREWS ENGAGED.

The Bride-to-Be Is Miss Helen Horton Beecher of Ballston Spa.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Horton Beecher of Ballston Spa, a daughter of the late George Beecher and a niece of Judge James L. Scott of Saratoga, to Major James Madison Andrews, Jr., of the Second Regiment National Guard and assistant general manager of the selling department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. Major Andrews is the son of Capt. and Mrs. James M. Andrews, whose town house is at 43 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and a nephew of William D. Ellis, for many years president of the Ellis Locomotive Works, the largest property absorbed by the American Locomotive Company.

Mrs. Richmond English Cochran, Major Andrews' only sister, whose marriage to the son of Scotland's largest manufacturer of cotton goods took place in Saratoga in the early autumn of 1922, arrived here for the wedding. Mr. Andrews is the guest of her uncle, Mr. Ellis, at his North Broadway cottage. Mrs. Cochran came over for her brother's wedding, which was held at the Hotel New York and Ballston Spa. Following the service at the church a large reception will be held at the residence of the bride's mother.

Henry D. Purroy's Funeral on Tuesday.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—The funeral services of Henry D. Purroy will take place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, on West Sixteenth street, New York City, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Henry D. Purroy and his brother, Charles D. Purroy, chief of the New York Fire Department, will leave with the remains on the Monday midnight train for New York City.

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## BISHOP-ELECT SHEDS TEARS.

DR. COLTON WEEPS AS HE LEAVES ST. STEPHEN'S, AFTER 27 YEARS.

"My Old Heart Has Become Kint to Your Welfare." He Tells His Congregation—Today He Returns in State to Bless Them—Women Throng About Him.

The Right Rev. Charles H. Colton, Bishop-elect of Buffalo, who will be consecrated by Archbishop Farley in the Cathedral this morning, took formal leave yesterday of his old parish, St. Stephen's, in East Twenty-eighth street, in which he has labored for twenty-seven years. Following high mass in the church, which the retiring pastor himself celebrated, appearing for the first time there in the silken robes of a Bishop, a presentation of gifts from his former congregation was made.

The service, both religious and social, was a simple one, characteristic of the Bishop. There was no elaborate musical programme, but the church was filled to its capacity, men and women kneeling in the aisles, nave and vestibule. At the close, Bishop Colton, dressed in the comfortable and simple attire of the foot of the altar, over his violet cassock he donned a surplice of rare old lace, and completed the official toilet with the crimson-lined mantle of his office. Then, seated on the first throne he has occupied, he received, the delegation which had been chosen to represent the congregation.

The delegation was headed by Percy B. O'Sullivan, who on behalf of the parishioners, spoke of the deep regret of the parish, and many of the poor of New York outside the parish, at the loss of their pastor. Reviewing the work of Father Colton during the twenty-seven years of his pastorate, Mr. O'Sullivan said:

"As an assistant priest for ten years, your zeal and unwearied energy are well known and remembered, and under your pastoral care for the last seventeen years the growth and progress of the parish may, without exaggeration, be called extraordinary."

"Your elevation to the episcopal office is not wholly, or even chiefly, an occasion of sorrow; it is for you and for us an occasion of joy. We feel sure, and it will be our earnest prayer, that an even greater measure of success will attend you in your Bishopric than has signaled so remarkably your life as a priest."

His words were a source of great comfort to the Bishop, who entered the pulpit for the last time to address his old congregation. He spoke of the many happy moments, the general moments, almost overcome. Then, with tears streaming down his cheeks, he began to speak to his "dear children." In part, he said:

"Parting with the people of this parish is no small matter. I do not permit myself to dwell upon it, lest I should be overcome. You must know what it means to me. During the twenty-seven years of my pastorate I have known among you, my old heart has become kint to your interests and welfare, and I have learned to love you as individuals and collectively. Many times I have visited your homes to administer consolation in the hours of your bereavement, and I have daily privilege to be your confessor and to bear to you the Holy Communion. I have performed the duty of a priest, and I have brought the young children of your unions into the holy Church. I have loved your boys and your girls until you have individually become a part of my life, and the severing of this tie brings deep sadness upon me."

"I have tried at all times not to look backward into the past, but to look forward. Learning you, as I now must, I will take that part into a general view and hold it close to my heart. I am sure that you will have the spirit of the past, when our lives were in each other's work. Our Church was always a family household, and as such it will be used to gather."

"My first blessing, as I would have my last, will be for you. I am sure that you will be consecrated to-morrow and shall, in the full meaning of the word, have been made a Bishop. I am sure that you will have a great old friend, your pastor, your follower, and let me break with you in the most intimate way. I am sure that you will have a great old friend, your pastor, your follower, and let me break with you in the most intimate way. I am sure that you will have a great old friend, your pastor, your follower, and let me break with you in the most intimate way."

As the Bishop descended from the pulpit his cheeks were wet with tears, and women throughout the church were sobbing. Many women gathered about the entrance of the church, some with young children in their arms, and others with their hands clasped in prayer. The Bishop's last service in the church will be a high mass at 9 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Following the consecration a banquet will be given to the clergy of the Archdiocese. Solemn pontifical benediction will be given by Bishop Colton in his old church to-night at 7:30 o'clock. The Bishop, accompanied by Archbishop Farley and about seventy clergymen, will be accompanied by laymen, will start for Buffalo to-morrow morning, and his solemn installation will be held in the Cathedral there to-morrow evening.

## POPE BLESSES THE PAULISTS.

A Special Benediction Sent Here Through Cardinal Gibbons.

The Very Rev. George Deshon, C. S. P., Superior of the Paulist Order, received yesterday, this benediction from Pope Pius X., sent through Cardinal Gibbons.

Mr. Deshon, who is giving me great pleasure to inform you that his Holiness, Pius X., grants to yourself and to your congregation of the Paulists his Apostolic benediction. I am sure that you will be personally affected by this benediction this very afternoon. Hoping that you are well, I am, yours faithfully, in Christ, J. C. Gibbons.

The benediction was read in all the Paulist churches in America yesterday.

PILGRIMS TO AUREVILLE.

More Than 3,000 From Troy Visit the Shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs.

AUREVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—More than 3,000 pilgrims from Troy today visited the shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs. The pilgrims arrived shortly before 9 o'clock and came by two special trains over the West Shore Railroad. Upon the arrival of the pilgrims mass was conducted by the Jesuit fathers. This afternoon a sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Dennis J. O'Sullivan, S. J., of Boston College. The Rev. Father Wynne, S. J., of New York, was at the shrine to-day and assisted in the services. The pilgrims departed for Troy late this afternoon.

## GAVE HIMSELF UP IN CHICAGO.

Detective From That City Was Here at the Same Time to Get Patterson.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—While Detective Sergeant Jack Rohan was searching New York for a fugitive he appeared in the Harrison street police court yesterday, and gave bonds for his appearance on Aug. 28. William L. Patterson, a travelling salesman, was wanted to answer to the charge of stealing a typewriter from the office of the International Mercantile Company. He was traced to New York, where he was arrested on Thursday.

The New York police notified the Chicago police that the fugitive was under arrest. He was held until he could be brought to Chicago. He was taken to the Chicago police station and held until he could be brought to Chicago. He was taken to the Chicago police station and held until he could be brought to Chicago.

"I believe I am wanted here," he said, making known his identity. "I was arrested in New York but gave bonds for my reappearance and started here."

Patterson said he would return to New York and ask for his discharge there on the ground that he was charged with the same offense in New York. He was taken to the Chicago police station and held until he could be brought to Chicago.

Paris Editor Here Night-Seeing.

D. Cassignol, editor of *Le Petit Journal*, accompanied by his friend M. Vitoz, an attaché of the French Ministry of Finance, arrived yesterday from Havana about the time the *Chicago Times* was published. They will make a tour of the country, visiting the chief newspaper offices in all the big cities.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—L. Bowman, a negro of Hamburg, La., mail clerk on the Simmesport and Bunkie Railroad in Ayer's Creek, has resigned. He is being sought by the police, and he is being sought by the police, and he is being sought by the police.

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## POLICEMAN DIES OF OLD INJURY

Which He Received in Performance of Duty, but Never Reported.

Policeman Joseph H. Meyer of the East Twenty-second street station died in Bellevue Hospital last night of an injury received while doing police duty, which he never even reported to the sergeant. His right leg was amputated a week ago to afford him relief from necrosis of the bone, and he was too weak to survive the shock.

A year ago Meyer fell into an arway while trying down along his post on East Seventeenth street. He limped into the station house the next morning, and the only persons who heard of the accident were his brother policemen, who asked him why he limped. He has been on the sick list much of the time since.

Meyer's home was at 535 East Seventeenth street. He leaves a wife and one child. He had been a policeman three years.

## GOOD PORTRAIT SHOW PROMISED

International Fine Arts Association Probably to Exhibit With It.

The first exhibition to be given by the recently organized International Fine Arts Association will probably be held in connection with the Portrait Show, late this fall. The loan exhibition of portraits in aid of the Orthopedic Hospital is to be held this year in the American Art Galleries. It will be under the management of the American Art Association, acting in conjunction with the executive committee, which consists of James Henry Smith, Charles T. Barney, Stanford White, James L. Breese and others.

These men are all directors of the International Fine Arts Association, and there is a prospect of obtaining for the Portrait Show the work of some of the artists which the Fine Arts association will bring here from abroad, if, indeed, this association does not determine to hold a first exhibition of its own in connection with the Portrait Show.

Efforts are being made to have the Portrait Show of this coming season excel its predecessors, and leading artists are already preparing to send some fine portraits for it. Mr. Barney, Mr. Breese and Mr. White of the executive committee and Mr. Kirby of the Art Association make up the committee of selection.

## LOVE LETTERS TO A PREACHER.

Cincinnati Woman in Court for Writing to Tom Johnson's Lieutenant.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—"You can place me in a sanitarium if you like, but I will always love him," declared Eva Metcalfe, a dressmaker, who was examined in probate court yesterday because she had frequently asked the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow to elope with her. Mr. Bigelow is the young pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church and Tom Johnson's lieutenant in this city. He was the candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket last year.

Several letters addressed to Mr. Bigelow by Miss Metcalfe, were produced in court by Miss Lottie Taylor, Bigelow's stenographer. She testified that she had given them to her, that while she knew Mr. Bigelow was married, she still loved him. Elopement was proposed in some of the letters, and in others she asked him to take her to his home in New York and bring the young children of your unions into the holy Church. I have loved your boys and your girls until you have individually become a part of my life, and the severing of this tie brings deep sadness upon me."

Miss Taylor said she opened all letters, and told her of the direction returned them and told the girl to write no more. Miss Metcalfe was released upon her promise not to write any more letters to the young minister.

## CAMPERS ORDERED TO QUIT.

Forest Commission Serves Notice on Occupants of Adirondack State Lands.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Notice was served yesterday on over twenty residents here who have camps on State land in this county to appear in an action instituted by the Forest, Fish and Game Commission to recover lands which are a part of the Forest Preserve and making them defendants in individual suits for damages to the extent of \$1,000 each for the lands and for damages done thereto.

Last fall notices were served on all campers who had permanent structures up to the line of the State land. Those notices were ignored. Again this spring notices were sent out to the same effect. The notice of to-day is the first that has had any effect in bringing the campers into action. In many cases the present occupants of camps have had the same location for years and there are camps on State lands in the Adirondacks that are valued up in the thousands. Most of the campers are preparing to defend the suits. The feeling among the guides and those who make their living out of the woods is very bitter toward the Commission.

## 300,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Biggest Crowd of the Season Thronged the Resort Day a Quiet One.

Coney Island had record-breaking crowd yesterday. At no time after 9 o'clock in the afternoon were there fewer than 200,000 persons at the resort. The railroad people said last evening that more than 300,000 persons had been carried to the resort during the day.

The police Captain and his men, aided by a large detachment from other precincts, kept the large crowd in good order. Very few arrests were made for drunkenness and the police declared that the day was one of the quietest of the season.

NEGRO EXCURSIONS BAD.

Editor of Negro Paper Comments the El Paso Authorities for Stopping One.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 23.—W. E. King of Dallas, conceded to be the foremost negro editor of Texas, furnished the following statement yesterday concerning the suppression of negro excursions on Texas railways:

"The stopping of the negro excursion that had been arranged for to-day to El Paso, because of the protest of the municipal authorities of that city, is significant. For years I have tried to draw tourists to the cheap excursions. Next to the open season the cheap railroad excursion is the worst enemy that preys upon the poor negro. The great truck lines encourage the business, but that does not make it right. The truth is, the negro excursion is a nuisance that should be abated. What the negro needs is six days' work in every week and in fifty-two weeks every year, and to stick to it, drinking and smoking and doing things that make a good people. Let the negro excursion come to a standstill. If this is done there will be less of the hip-pocket industry and fewer negroes will be ruined. They will make a right in discouraging the train-rider idlers. Other cities should do the same thing. In discouraging the excursion they are helping to destroy an enemy of mankind."

Negro Mail Clerk Resigns Because Threatened by a Mob.

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